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Hongkong, 6th January, 1909. [29]

**NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.**  
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Correspondents must forward their names and  
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No anonymously signed communications that  
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**MARRIAGE.**

On Saturday, December 12th, 1908, in London  
GEORGE HARRY DANN, to EMILY CARR (MISS)  
second daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. ALBERT  
JACKSON, of Lamington Spa, W. Wicksbire, 160  
DEATH.

On December 29th, at Yokohama, CHESTNUT  
HOOE FRANK THOMSON, the only and beloved son  
of Mr. and Mrs. HERBERT GUMBLE, aged 74 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOURS ROAD C  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, EC

**The Daily Press.**

HONGKONG, JANUARY 9TH, 1909.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR yesterday  
announced his intention to issue an appeal  
for funds for the endowment of a University  
in Hongkong, and the fate of the proposal,  
which has been much discussed in the  
Colony during the past twelve months, will  
be determined by the measure of support  
which the scheme receives from the general  
public. In the address he delivered at St.  
Stephen's College yesterday, His Excellency  
mentioned that the munificent offer made  
by Mr. H. N. MOODY to provide buildings  
fully adequate for the needs of a University  
remains open for another six months, and,  
if at the end of that period an adequate end-  
owment fund is in sight, he will commence  
to erect the buildings. The result of the  
appeal will be awaited with much interest  
not only in the Colony but far beyond. We  
are now-a-days hearing a good deal about  
universities for China. The Chinese Govern-  
ment itself has recently been giving evidence  
of an intention to establish universities on  
the Western model. Commissioners have  
been sent from Peking to Tokyo to report  
upon the Imperial University of Japan with  
a view to the establishment of a similar

institution in the Chinese capital. It is  
also announced that next Spring the Chinese  
Government will be sending Commissioners  
to Germany to study the higher educational  
methods there with a view to the reorganiza-  
tion of existing Chinese universities, so far  
as possible, on the German model. Then we  
have the German Government establishing  
a university at Kiaochow, "A High School  
for Chinese" it is to be called, but the Ger-  
man Government's intention is to create  
first a commercial high school as a basis for  
technical and medical schools and for in-  
stitutes for political economy, forestry and  
agriculture to be founded later. The Ger-  
man Government is providing a sum of  
600,000 marks (£80,000) for the erection  
of the school, and an annual appropriation  
of 150,000 (£20,000) for its maintenance.  
A subsidy has been promised by the Chinese  
Government, which has further shown its  
sympathy with the project by expressing  
its readiness to support the school by  
sending scholars to it. Then we are re-  
minded by a London telegram which appears  
in another column of that more ambitious  
scheme which had its origin in the mind of  
Lord WILLIAM CECIL who has succeeded in  
getting the Universities of Oxford and  
Cambridge to co-operate in furthering it.  
But neither of these schemes, should they  
all reach maturity, would appeal as strongly  
to students in South China as a University  
in Hongkong. A reputation has been  
acquired by the Colony in China as an  
educational centre, and the establishment of  
a University here would be certain to  
attract students from all parts of the  
Empire, but it should, of course, be  
primarily intended for the benefit of those  
who have passed through the schools of the  
Colony. We trust that the GOVERNOR's  
appeal, when it is issued, will meet with a  
response which will justify a decision to  
go forward with the scheme, for a university  
in Hongkong cannot but bring credit and  
renewal to the Colony.

The French Mail of the 8th December, 1908  
was delivered in London on the 7th inst.

The American baseball team defeated a picked  
team at Manila on the 4th inst. by 15 to 2.

His Excellency the Governor has consented to  
distribute the prizes to the boys of the  
Diocesan School and Orphanage next Wednes-  
day.

The subject of discussion at last night's meet-  
ing in connection with the Universal Week of  
Prayer was "Families, education" establish-  
ments and the young.

Sir Henry Blake has contributed to the  
*Nineteenth Century* for December a brief but  
interesting review of the reign of the late  
Empress Dowager of China.

Commissioner W. Cameron Forbes, Secretary  
of Commerce and Police and Vice Governor of  
the Philippines, is expected in Hongkong on  
the 13th and in Manila on the following 19th.

At the Marine Magistrate's Court yesterday  
Commander Basil R. H. Taylor, R.N., fined the  
master of a cargo boat 85, the alternative being  
14 days imprisonment, for making fast to the  
s.s. *Linton* while that vessel was under way.

Captain Wagermann of the P. & A. steamer  
*Nicomedia*, has been drowned in the Straits of  
Shimonoseki. He fell overboard and was not  
seen again. A high sea was running at the  
time.

The Board of Directors of the Y.M.C.A. have  
re-nominated the following gentlemen to  
serve for a further period of three years—  
Hon. H. W. Slade, Dr. J. M. Atkinson, Mr.  
A. P. Wilder, Rev. F. T. Johnson and Mr.  
A. S. D. Cousland. They have also nominated  
Mr. A. H. Harris and Mr. J. R. Wood to fill  
vacancies.

The Royal Antislavery Order of Buffaloes  
is bidding fair to recover the ground lost during  
the past year or two. Since the opening of the  
new premises at 20 A. Queen's Road East, the  
attendance of Brethren has steadily increased,  
and the social spirit has played a prominent  
part. On Tuesday evening, January 12, a Hot-  
pot Supper will be provided by Bro. Parkinson,  
G.P., and a number of vocalists is expected to be  
present. The ordinary business of the Lodge  
will commence at 8.30 p.m. prompt, and will  
close punctually at 9 p.m. The supper will be  
served shortly afterwards, followed by a social  
evening, and the invitation is extended to all  
naval and military Brethren, as well as civilians.

At the Magistracy yesterday the second officer  
of the *Footang*, S. Oughton, proceeded  
against a seaman and a deck boy for breaking  
into a steel safe and stealing money to the value  
of \$40. Complainant's story was that while he  
was on duty on the voyage from Penang to  
Singapore the theft was committed. The matter  
was reported to the police at Singapore who  
suspected the deck boy. On the way to Hongkong  
he had reason to believe that both were im-  
plicated, as a five yen note was found in the  
quarters of the second defendant. The deck boy  
blamed the seaman for the theft, alleging that  
he found the latter coming out of the second  
officer's room but was afraid to report the  
matter lest the seaman would beat him as he  
threatened to do. His Worship told the second  
defendant that he did not believe him and  
dismissed the first defendant and a charge of  
receiving stolen property was then preferred  
against the second. However, the captain said he  
did not wish the boy sent to prison and he also  
was discharged.

**PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY'S  
CONCERT.**

Notwithstanding the unfavourable weather  
conditions, the first concert of the Philharmonic  
Society for the new year, held in St. George's  
Hall last night, proved an entire success, both  
from a musical and a spectacular point of view.  
The bleak, uninviting weather did not warrant  
the large attendance present, but those who braved  
the elements were amply repaid by the excellence  
of the programme, which was largely drawn from  
the works of Elgar, the English composer who has  
recently attracted so much attention at home,  
and to whose compositions the orchestra of  
the Philharmonic Society did ample justice.  
His Excellency the Governor anticipated it being  
present, and was defined owing to the illness  
of Lady Lugard. Government House, however,  
was represented by Captain Mitchell-Taylor  
A.D.C., Mr. A. J. Brackenbury, Private  
Secretary, and Miss Henniker.

After the orchestral opening selection "Cher-  
son de matin" followed the part song "Old  
Neptune" by the chorists, which was greatly  
appreciated. Mrs. Grove and Mr. Denman  
Fuller came next with a four-stale (two  
pianos) by Gurliitt, an item displaying  
the musical abilities of the performers and  
deserving the applause which followed their  
effort. A hearty reception awaited Mrs. E. G.  
Barrett as she took the stage to sing "My love  
for you" and "The dawn of Joy" two songs for  
which Mr. Denman Fuller composed the music.  
To the capable accompaniment of that gentle-  
man and the Orchestra Mrs. Barrett did full  
justice, and the encores which followed her song  
bore sufficient testimony to its merit. Mr. Frank  
Grove's fine voice was heard to advantage in the  
song "Britain ask thyself." Broken by a  
powerful male-voiced chorus, it proved an  
excellent item, and there was ample evidence  
that it was appreciated by the audience.

After the interval the Orchestra re-opened  
the programme with "Chanson de Nuit" by  
Elgar, which was much appreciated. The  
Serenade "Lady Rise" (Smart) followed and  
was sung without accompaniment by Mesdames  
Edwards and Goldsmith and Messrs. Edwards  
and Beavis with much acceptance and con-  
siderable applause, to which the quartette  
responded by successfully repeating the last two  
verses. The chorus and orchestra again took  
up the attention of the audience with "To  
Sylvia," a selection from one of Shakespeare's  
works put to music by Schubert. Mrs. Grove  
and Mr. Denman Fuller supplied the next item  
"Scherzo Capriccioso" (two pianos) and well  
filled the breach which would have been other-  
wise occasioned, for Mrs. Cochrane was unable  
to appear through indisposition. "Choral  
Fantasia" comprising ten old English  
airs (Vincent) by the chorus and orchestra  
completed a highly classical and thoroughly  
excellent concert.

**LADY LUGARD'S ILLNESS.**

In the course of an interview at the Governor's  
College yesterday His Excellency the Governor  
stated that Lady Lugard was seriously ill, and  
had been in a somewhat dangerous condition  
for the last few days. This announcement,  
we need hardly say, will be received by the  
whole community with the most sincere regret.

**SYNOD OF CATHOLIC BISHOPS.**

Next week the Catholic Bishops of South  
China—the Rt. Rev. L. Masot of Foochow, L.  
Clementi of Amoy, J. Lorez of Kwangsi, N.  
Merlet of Canton and B. Pozzani of Hongkong,  
with their respective theologians will meet at  
the Mission House in Caine Road, to have a  
Synod to discuss matters pertaining to the  
administration of their missions. The Rt. Rev.  
J. Lavett, being indisposed, will be represented  
by his delegate, the Rev. Father C. L. Herand.  
The formal opening of the Synod will take place  
on Sunday at 8 o'clock, when at the Catholic  
Cathedral a Pontifical Mass will be celebrated  
by one of the bishops with the assistance of  
all the other dignitaries and the clergy, to which  
function all Catholics are invited.

**THE INTERNATIONAL OPIUM  
COMMISSION.**

INSTRUCTIONS TO DELEGATES.  
In reply to Mr. Theodore C. Taylor, who  
asked whether he could now give the House  
the terms of reference of the International  
Opium Commission, which is to meet in  
Shanghai in February next.  
Sir Edward Grey stated last month: "The  
United States Government have communicated  
to us the terms of their instructions to their  
delegates. These instructions are as follows—  
"1. To devise means to limit the use of  
opium in the possessions of this country."  
"2. To ascertain the best means of suppressing  
opium traffic, if such now exists, among the  
nations of this Government in the Far East."  
"3. To be in a position so that when the  
Commission meets at Shanghai our representa-  
tives may be prepared to co-operate with the  
representatives of participating Powers, and with  
them to offer definite suggestions of measures  
which these Governments may adopt for the  
gradual suppression of opium cultivation, traffic,  
and use within their Eastern possessions, thus  
assisting China in her purpose of eradicating  
the evil from her Empire."  
"4. To be able to inform the whole Commission  
when it assembles regarding regulations and  
restrictions in force at present in this country,  
and to formulate and discuss proposals for  
extending such regulations in points in which  
they may be found in the course of the joint  
investigation to affect the production, commerce,  
and disadvantages of opium in the Far East."

The British delegates are being furnished  
with instructions on similar lines, but it is not  
known how far this basis has been accepted by  
the other participating Government for the  
guidance of their delegates.  
"Will your Lordship adjourn this case sine  
die?" Mr. Denys, Jr., asked Mr. Justice  
Gompertz in the Summary Court yesterday.  
He followed his application with the remark, "I  
believe the defendant is dead," which caused a  
mild to pass over the features of the Judge, and  
provoked a laugh from members of the bar.

**TELEGRAMS.**

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[REUTERS' SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG  
DAILY PRESS."]

**AUSTRIA AND GREAT  
BRITAIN.**

VIOLENT ATTACK IN A VIENNA  
NEWSPAPER.

LONDON, January 7th.

The attacks in the Vienna news-  
papers on Great Britain have culmi-  
nated in an exceptionally violent  
article in the "Neue Freie Presse"  
(the leading journal) complaining bit-  
terly of Great Britain stirring up  
hostility to Austria both in Serbia  
and Turkey.

The article declares that Britain's  
sole aim is to demonstrate the danger  
to any country of standing by Ger-  
many.

**THE CHINA UNIVERSITY  
SCHEME.**

LONDON, January 7th.

At the instance of an influential  
committee of Oxford and Cambridge  
graduates the Rev. Lord William  
Cecil is proceeding to China to study  
the means of establishing an Inter-  
national University for China, with  
the co-operation of the American  
Missions, replacing the numerous  
smaller Missionary educational  
establishments.

The idea underlying the movement  
is to so train Chinese that they may  
eventually fill the chairs of the Uni-  
versity, and replace foreigners in  
the various services of the State.

**AMERICA'S NAVAL  
PROGRAMME.**

LONDON, January 8th.

The United States Government has  
submitted to Congress plans for four  
battleships of 25,000 tons, four  
cruisers and nineteen smaller vessels.  
The estimated cost is seventy-five  
million dollars.

**PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.**

COMMITTEE RESOLUTIONS ON THE  
PRESIDENT'S STRICTURES.

LONDON, January 8th.

The Committee of Congress, ap-  
pointed on the 12th ult. to consider  
what steps should be taken to re-  
buke President Roosevelt for certain  
strictures passed upon Congress in  
his last Message, has submitted re-  
solutions declaring the President's  
reply to the protests of members, in  
which he quoted members' speeches  
in justification of his strictures is not  
a satisfactory answer, and that his  
original language was not respectful  
to the House.

[In his message to Congress President Roose-  
velt scathingly criticised the duties of the secret  
service police, hinting that Congress objected to  
the investigation of the malpractices of certain  
legislators.]

**THE CALAMITY IN ITALY.**

MORE SHOCKS.

LONDON, January 8th.

The foreign warships have left the  
Straits of Messina, the British ships  
receiving an especially warm ovation.  
Violent earthquake shocks were ex-  
perienced at Messina and Calabria  
yesterday.

The Mansion House Fund in aid of  
the relief of the sufferers now amounts  
to £70,000.

**COTTON CLOTH SHIPMENTS.**

A Manchester correspondent writes:—Our  
shipments of cotton piece goods in November  
were on a greatly reduced scale, as expected,  
owing to the lookout in spinning, and the con-  
sequent short time in weaving. The figures  
are 379,000 yards, against 516,000,000  
yards in the corresponding period of last year.  
The principal causes of falling off were India,  
China, United States, Australia, and Persia.  
Egypt took more than in November, 1907, but  
that was a light month. In yarn, too, the re-  
duced exports were most marked—namely,  
11,500,000 lb., as compared with 22,500,000 lb.  
Germany took very little, and so did Holland.  
This month of December is expected to be a  
small month, making the year a poor one in the  
amount of our total cotton exports. The market  
is dull and dragging. Depression prevails in  
cloth, and yarn is easier. Spinners are losing  
ground in point of margin.

**SUPREME COURT.**

Friday, January 8th.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR FRANCIS  
PICCOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

A PENDING LIBEL ACTION—INTERIM  
INJUNCTION GRANTED.

Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., who was instructed  
by Mr. O. D. Thomson, moved the Court on  
behalf of Chan Kung Yui and Chan Yu Shi for  
an interim injunction pending the trial of an  
action for libel restraining Lam Kok Sang, his  
agents or servants, from printing, publishing or  
selling a book entitled "Chan Fong Po."

Counsel stated that Mr. Chan Kung Yui was a  
married man, and in this Colony there was a  
publication which gave the names and accom-  
plishments of females in the *demi monde*  
in the Chinese world. This book also con-  
tained portraits of the persons who were  
mentioned in the letterpress. Among those  
persons appeared a portrait of the plaintiff's  
wife, who was herself a plaintiff. A more  
terrible or grosser libel it would be impossible  
to conceive than putting her in such an  
almshouse—an almshouse of the prostitutes of  
the Colony. Of course the court would only  
grant injunctions in libel where the injury was  
serious, but nothing could be more serious than  
this.

His Lordship—Her husband will not have  
cause of action.

Sir Henry Berkeley—He is coupled with her.  
His Lordship—He is suing as an independent  
plaintiff?

Sir Henry Berkeley—Yes.

His Lordship—I doubt his cause of action.  
I will grant the application but amend the writ.  
Sir Henry Berkeley—I would ask that the  
writ be amended by striking out the name of  
the male plaintiff.

His Lordship—I see no objection to the case  
being supported by the affidavit of the plaintiff's  
husband. I mention the matter in case it  
should be taken hereafter.

Sir Henry Berkeley then proceeded to read  
the husband's affidavit which stated that he  
purchased a copy of the book at *The World's*  
News Office on January 6th. The book,  
which purported to contain portraits and de-  
scriptions of prostitutes in Hongkong, had on  
one of its pages the portrait of a  
woman alleged to be called A. Choi, who  
was described as being a prostitute in a  
brothel at Shekhouai. This photograph was  
the exact reproduction of the first plain-  
tiff's wife (Counsel could only assume that  
some enemy had sent this portrait to the  
publisher). She was married to the plaintiff  
according to Chinese custom, and her father  
was formerly a merchant at a merchant at  
Chefoo, and was at present a merchant in Tien-  
tsin. The first plaintiff's father was formerly  
a comprador of the Hongkong Club for 30 years.  
The second plaintiff was not, and never had been  
an inmate in a brothel.

Counsel remarked that his Lordship would  
be applied to educational purposes. The  
would be very inconvenient to use these Gov-  
ernment stamped papers. Moreover the pawn-  
brokers had business to be daily declining and  
the articles pawned have been depreciating in  
value. These are our reasons for refusing to  
pay the royalty demanded. Moreover it is dis-  
tinctly stated in the pawnshop licenses issued  
by the Bureau of Local Affairs that no  
addition will be made to the taxes in future, and  
on the face of this, why should the proprietors  
allow the introduction of new regulations and  
permit the authorities to introduce whatever taxes  
they like? We understand that it is the intention  
of the Stamp Revenue Bureau to use force and  
take oppressive measures involving us in serious  
trouble which we cannot avoid. The authorities  
do not know that the 10 per cent. deducted out  
of the money advanced to people who pawn articles  
are given to the employees of the pawnshops as a  
bonus to make up for the low wages they receive.  
This custom has been in vogue for over a century.  
Now the Viceroy has issued a notification to the  
above effect and Li Tak Po has instituted an  
action against the Him Tai pawnshop for de-  
ducting 10 per cent. out of the money advanced  
to him on articles pawned by him, because it  
was not stated on the pawn tickets that the 10  
per cent. is deducted for educational  
purposes. If we are to be deprived of this  
bonus of 10 per cent. our wages will be  
insufficient for the up-keep of our own families.  
We have all agreed to resign our positions and  
go into other employment to keep body and  
soul alive. We respectfully beg to inform our  
proprietors to engage other people to take up  
our positions."

This express is issued by all the employees  
of the pawnshops in Canton.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued  
the following report:—

On the 8th at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer  
has risen generally, more decidedly in the North  
than in the South.

An anticyclonic area lies over N. China, and  
pressure remains relatively low over the northern  
shores of the China Sea.

Gradients are rather steep over the Formosa  
Channel and S. coast of China where strong  
N.E. winds will continue to prevail.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending  
at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.05 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon  
to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood. { N.E. winds,  
strong; squally,  
rainy.

Formosa Channel. { Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between { Same as No. 1.

Hongkong and Liancocks. { Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between { Same as No. 1.

Hongkong and Hainan. { Same as No. 1.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N.Y.K. str. *Moyori Maru* (Bombay  
Line) left Bombay for this port via Singapore  
on the 7th inst., and is expected here on the  
28th inst.



ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE  
EXTENSION.THE GOVERNOR'S STATEMENT ON THE  
UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

Yesterday morning the foundation stone of the wing being added to St. Stephen's College was formally laid by His Excellency the Governor in the presence of a considerable number of European and Chinese friends. Prayer having been offered up by the Rev. Hewett, the Warden made the following statement.

The Rev. E. J. BARNETT said:—Your Excellency, my Lord Bishop, Ladies and Gentlemen:—The important event in which we are taking part to-day offers a fitting opportunity for reviewing in brief the short history of St. Stephen's College. The inception of the college was due to the foresight and energy of the Venerable Archdeacon Banister, and to the encouragement given to the suggestion by such Chinese gentlemen as the Honourable Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.G., and the Honourable Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G. In February 1902, on the motion of Archdeacon Banister, the Church Missionary Society South China Conference passed a resolution urging upon the Parent Committee of the C.M.S. the desirability of establishing a College of Western learning in Hongkong, having as its leading principles:—(1) That the College be a missionary institution. (2) That at least two University graduates be maintained on its staff. (3) That the College be self-supporting. About a year later, in March 1903, the College was opened under the direction of the College Council consisting of the Right Reverend the Bishop of the Diocese, the Secretary of the Church Missionary Society in South China, and the Warden of the College. The Rev. E. J. Barnett, M.A., the present Warden, being placed in charge. Subsequently the Rev. F. T. Johnson, M.A., and Dr. J. H. Saunders were elected members of the Council. Working upon the principles before enunciated the College has steadily progressed. In six years the attendance has risen from 7 to 125 students. The teaching staff has multiplied from 2 to 6 English masters, four of whom are University graduates, and the Chinese staff from one to four teachers. The income has kept pace with the expenditure, the students paying fully in the cost of their education. Further, the inculcation of morality based upon the Christian Scriptures, through daily lessons therein, has made for the development of character and good citizenship. Thus the principles laid down in the resolution of Conference mentioned have been adhered to, and find their justification in to-day's proceedings. Some three years ago it became evident that an enlargement of accommodation would soon be necessary to meet increasing demands from students. The late Right Reverend Bishop Hoare, D.D., spent some of his last hours in Hongkong before leaving on that fatal voyage in endeavouring to secure the necessary funds for the extension scheme. Through disaster and depression in the Colony the erection of additional buildings was delayed, but their need was not forgotten. His Lordship the Bishop has won not a few friends for the College, and during his furlough in England the Warden was able to interest many members of the Society in its welfare. On his return to Hongkong, in September last, a committee of Chinese gentlemen was at once formed for the purpose of raising funds, consisting of parents and guardians of scholars, having Mr. Lai Kwai Pui as chairman, Mr. S. W. T. as secretary, and Mr. Chan Sin Ki as treasurer, with the direct assistance of the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, and other gentlemen. The secretary and treasurer of the building fund, together with the members of committee have gratuitously devoted much time to our project. The present plans include the erection of a three-storied building providing masters' quarters, suitable accommodation for over thirty boarders, dining hall, assembly hall, and offices. Mr. Lai Kwai Pui by a generous gift of \$5,000 set an example of liberality which assured success to our undertaking. (Applause.) Other gentlemen have readily followed with subscriptions as under:—

Mr. Lai Kwai Pui, \$5,000; Mr. Cheung Sam Woo, \$1,000; Mr. Lo Cho Shan, \$1,000; Mr. Lau Po Tsun, \$1,000; Mr. Chin Yu Tin, \$500; Mr. Ng Li Hing, \$500; Mr. Wong Shiu Tung, \$500; Mr. Yue Yauk Lam, \$500; Mr. Yang Yik Tung, \$500; Mr. Chan Tung Shen, \$500; Mr. Fung Chun Yuen, \$500; Mr. Lo Man Leung and Bros., \$500; Mr. Leung Hin Cho, \$500; Mr. Ng Pak To, \$500; Mr. Ip Hok Ling, \$500; Dr. Wan Tun Mo, \$400; Mr. Chang Siu Ki, \$300; Mr. Wong Fa Nung, \$300; Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, \$200; Mr. S. W. T., \$200; Mr. Mok To Chun, \$200; Mr. Cheung W. Hin, \$200. These figures do not embrace what we already know—the ready liberality of our Chinese fellow-citizens when they are invited to supply substantial evidence of their interest in any movement which commends itself to their judgment. Donors to the building fund also secure the right to nominate near relations for vacancies as they occur. Such nominees do not receive any financial advantage; but on admission they will be given preference over the sons of non-subscribers—a privilege appreciated at present, and one likely to increase in value in the near future. The motive underlying these gifts therefore is not that of charity. Friends of the College recognise that it is the duty of every man to provide for the education of his own children. From the beginning students of St. Stephen's have paid fees efficiently high to meet the whole expense of the working of the College, with the exception of the Warden's stipend. Instead therefore of asking the Church Missionary Society to spend large sums of money upon buildings, parents and guardians have come forward with promises to furnish the cost of erecting a new wing to the College to enable us to fulfil our obligations to the students with more satisfaction to ourselves and to them.

None the less we, on our part, recognise the generous spirit which animates our benefactors and we greatly appreciate this mark of their confidence in our educational methods of which they have now had six years' experience. The College Council is glad to have this opportunity of publicly thanking them one and all for the sympathy and encouragement received from those already mentioned the name of still another erstwhile friend, no longer with us, Mr. Wei On, whose name is perpetuated in the Wei On Scholarship. This fulcrum of parental confidence and appreciation has rendered our task of raising St. Stephen's College comparatively easy. Nay more, it has incited us to responsive sympathy and exertion, with the happy result that to-day we stand side by side, united in one purpose, viz.—the education of Chinese youth on liberal lines, to meet modern requirements, with the fabric of our educational system for character-building based upon 'the fear of God' which is the beginning of wisdom. Chinese gentlemen have all along given such valuable suggestions in every movement towards advancement that the council hopes to secure the advantage of their continued advice in the further development and management of the College. The College Council heartily welcomes the proposal for a University in Hongkong. Three years ago we drew attention to the new need arising in our midst for those Chinese students who wished to continue their studies at home, and to specialise in certain branches of learning. We feel sure that your Excellency's timely effort in this direction will meet with the speedy success it deserves. When paper plans have materialised into University buildings, we trust it will be recognised that the Chinese gentlemen who are raising this present building, have, in so doing, not only exhibited a public spirit as benefactors of the Colony, but have also contributed in no small degree to those wider educational plans in which we are all interested. We believe further, that this College, when called upon, will be found ready and able to fulfil whatever part may be allotted to it in assisting to carry through a sound scheme of suitable education for the rising generation of the great nation for which St. Stephen's exists. It has therefore been both a privilege and a special pleasure to invite Your Excellency in the name of the College Council and of parents and guardians of our students to attend this important function of laying the foundation stone of the south wing of St. Stephen's College. (Applause.)

FUNG LAN TAI, a student then came forward and in the name of the students of St. Stephen's College said he had much pleasure in handing His Excellency a silver trowel.

The GOVERNOR accepted the trowel with an expression of thanks.

Thereupon Bishop LANDER said that it would be his privilege to make a few remarks later, but he felt they must congratulate the students on the progress of their work. He added that no one had taken a greater interest in the college than His Excellency and they were thankful to have him with them that day.

The box of records having been inserted, His Excellency laid the stone, using for the purpose the silver trowel with which he had been presented. At the close he said: "I declare this stone well and truly laid." This was followed by applause.

The company then adjourned to the temporary building where His Lordship the Bishop presided. He explained that the Chinese inscription on the foundation stone was as follows: "Church Missionary Society This stone was laid by His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard, K.C.M.G., Governor of Hongkong, 8th January, 1909. The entire cost of the erection of this south wing of St. Stephen's College was borne by parents and guardians of the students." His Excellency said:—My Lord Bishop, ladies and gentlemen, last year about this time, when I had the pleasure and privilege of distributing the prizes at St. Stephen's College your Warden, the Rev. Barnett, was absent on leave in England. We are glad to welcome him back amongst us and to see him again at the scene of his successful work in this college. His place was taken for the time being by the Venerable Archdeacon Banister, who, perhaps more than any other man, may claim to be the founder of St. Stephen's College. We have to deplore his absence to-day, for he has gone home for a well-earned rest after many years of hard work in the Far East. It may be that his health and advancing years may render it necessary for him to remain in England. If so this colony will lose a very devoted and able man and this college especially will lose an indefatigable friend who has, since its inception, been always ready to assist and help in every way in his power. We hope, however, we may see him back amongst us, and if he comes he will inaugurate, as I may say, the second phase of the existence of St. Stephen's College. For with the extension of the buildings, the foundation stone of which I have had the pleasure of laying, St. Stephen's College may be said to enter upon the second phase of its existence. I hope and trust that the second phase may be no less successful and even more successful than the first phase has been. (Applause.) Your Warden in the address which he has just delivered alluded to the subject of the University for Hongkong. It was on this platform a year ago that I gave expression to the thoughts which were in my mind on this matter. I said how much I should like to see Hongkong set an example to the various colonies in the East and establish a university in this colony. I confess that when I used those words I had very little idea that I should ever see them fruitful or that it was any more than a dream of what I should wish to see happen. I little thought that they would have the result that they had. Within a few days our generous follow-

citizen, Mr. Mody, informed me that he had read the words I had used here, and that the project struck him as a most excellent and sound one, and he was prepared to come forward and present buildings fully adequate for the needs of a university whatever the cost might be (applause). Since that time we have carried on negotiations with the Hongkong College of Medicine which I wish to incorporate in the university, and meetings have been held at Government House to discuss how the project might be fulfilled. In a word the position to-day is that Mr. Mody's offer remains open for six months, and if at the end of that period an adequate endowment fund is in sight he will commence to erect the buildings. I hope to-morrow to issue a paper which I have drawn up in the form of an appeal stating the objects and the scope of the university, and asking all to help to raise the endowment fund. The project of a university is one which is very important to this college. I hope that St. Stephen's will provide many of the undergraduates for the Hongkong university. They will be able to complete their education. Many, perhaps, who would not be able to go to England would be able to gain similar education here, and others would be able to enter upon a university course without being exiled in a foreign country for a long period of years. The project will always remain associated in my mind with St. Stephen's College, because it was here that the scheme was spoken which led to the scheme taking practical thought. Ladies and gentlemen, I have been tempted into what really is somewhat of a digression on the subject of this university in consequence of the allusion to it by the Warden in the address he has delivered, but my presence here to-day is primarily to lay the foundation for the extension of the buildings of this college. In the first place I must thank you most heartily, the students and boys of St. Stephen's, for the beautiful trowel which you have given me and which came altogether as a surprise to me and which will always remain in my home in England as a memento of to-day (applause). In the second place I must say with very great regret my wife is unable to be here to-day, as she would have wished, because she is lying seriously ill, and has been in a somewhat dangerous condition for the last few days. She would have, had it been possible, desired very much to be present to-day and to witness the laying of the foundation stone. I congratulate you most heartily on the public spirit and generosity which has enabled you to raise the subscriptions without appealing to the mission funds for the extension of these buildings. I am glad to hear in the report that has been read that a portion of the buildings is to be devoted to residential quarters for boarders. The aim of the founders of this college was to develop the character of the boys and not merely to train their intellects and, in my opinion, as I have said before, since I have been in the colony there is no way in which that can be better done than by having boarders in the schools who can mix in the daily intercourse of social life with the masters and staff and where they can be influenced for good in all their relations in life. I am confident that the tone of St. Stephen's will always remain a pride and a pleasure to those who take an interest in the school and to those who have contributed to the funds. My Lord Bishop, ladies and gentlemen, I most earnestly and heartily wish you success. Success to the new wing which we have inaugurated to-day, success to St. Stephen's College on its wider basis when the wing is completed and the college can grow to its full dimensions (applause).

The WARDEN having read the report which dealt with the progress of the college

BISHOP LANDER addressed the assembly. He said he was sure they would all agree with him in congratulating the Warden on the excellent report he had just read. He felt that they were making history that day. His Excellency's remarks made last year had so fructified that a university had almost come into sight. He remembered something he had said twelve months ago—that he had dreamt of a new building for St. Stephen's College. He did not know then that his dream was soon to be realised and that twelve months from then His Excellency was to be with them to lay the foundation stone of that new building. He felt that indeed they were making rapid progress in the cause of education in this Colony. He cordially agreed with what Mr. Barnett had said that they could assure His Excellency of their most hearty co-operation in the scheme for a University and that all connected with the College would do all they could to help him. He thought that day's function was a very striking testimony of the work done by Archdeacon Banister and the Rev. Mr. Barnett. His only regret was that the Archdeacon was not with them that day, though he knew he was in his thought and spirit, though not actually, in bodily presence. It was an evidence of the good feeling that existed between the British and Chinese. On the one hand the British nation had sent some of its most able men to work out here in educational matters, men who could have obtained good positions anywhere in the world. The Chinese had appreciated that by a kindly feeling of reciprocity. He had one of the greatest compliments ever paid him in his life paid him last March when some Chinese gentleman who had heard he was going to England asked him to take their sons to England and put them in the best English schools and universities. He had taken it as a very great compliment and deemed it a very great privilege to take these young men home. He hoped they were making good progress, these past students of this college. That day they had a remarkable evidence of the reciprocity of the Chinese in that their new building was being paid for by the parents and guardians of the students in the school (applause). The Chinese trusted the College and they could assure the Chinese that they would do their best to show that trust was never misplaced.

Then they had also witnessed that day the value of Christian ethics. They believed that the great object of education was to form character, and that there was nothing that tended to form character better than a knowledge of the Christian scriptures. At the College this was systematically taught. The Chinese sent their boys there with that understanding, and although every liberty was given them, there was never the smallest attempt at proselytising. The College was there because they believed in the scriptures and endeavoured to teach them. He thanked His Excellency for being with them that day, and he congratulated the Council and all connected with the College on the splendid success of the gathering. He asked His Excellency to present the prizes.

HIS EXCELLENCY, who on rising, was received with applause, said, My Lord Bishop, Ladies and Gentlemen: I have already spoken at some length in the remarks that I have already made on the subject of the university. I was tempted to speak at some length in consequence of what the Warden had said. He has returned again to the charge and he has given expression to his views as to the faculties which should be included in the university, and as to its general scope. I would only say one word. It is, I think, at present premature to say what faculties or chairs shall be included in the university scheme until we are quite certain that the scheme will fructify. His Lordship has said that we might regard it as almost certain—I forget his words—that it was almost an assured project. I am afraid it is hardly so yet. We shall not know until we see whether friends will come forward to subscribe the endowment fund which is necessary before we begin building. I heartily agree with the Warden that it is advisable we should have an Arts degree, if it is possible. That will depend on the funds raised, and the professional staff which we shall be able to engage. But decision on these matters will rest with the Council or synd which shall be appointed to manage it when once it takes actual form. We have heard the report of the past year. I am sorry that the number of boys is not quite so large as last year. Last year it was 125 and this year 136. Also that boys for the Oxford-Cambridge are not quite so many. Last year there were thirteen, and this year nine. But the Rev. Warden has explained to us that the reason was that a serious epidemic of plague interfered with the curriculum of education and that the school had to be temporarily closed. I hope that you will return to, and exceed, the numbers of 1907. I should like to offer congratulations also on this excellent college magazine. I had not seen it before. I was for several years editor of my college magazine, and I take a great interest in all college magazines. I never fail to look at the Dragon Magazine from Queen's College, and I hope you will do me the honour of letting me see yours also. Before I present the prizes I would offer hearty congratulations to those who have been successful either in winning prizes or certificates, and to those who have not been successful I would urge the taking to heart of the excellent and sound advice given by the Warden that failure should only promote renewed and extended exertions. I wish you all very happy holidays, and a happy new year as Chinese New Year begins (applause).

THE CANTON MEDICAL  
COLLEGE.

INTERESTING ADDRESSES TO THE STUDENTS.

That noble woman Dr. Mary H. Fulton of Canton, must have felt pride on Thursday, January 7th, when for the seventh time a contingent of foreign-trained Chinese doctors graduated from the E. A. Hackett Medical College for Women, of which she is the moving spirit.

The Theodore Cuyler Native Church was most beautifully decorated by the Chinese for the occasion, and crowded with students, their friends, and guests, including the Taoist representing the newly-established Bureau of Commerce and Industry. The Viceroy, unable to be present, sent his secretary; and other Chinese officials were present in their elaborate dress.

The programme began with a hymn by the fifty medical students, young women of good Chinese family uniformly dressed in gray. It was an imposing sight to see this body of cultivated Chinese young women. The Rev. Robert Chambers led the devotional exercises. Mrs. Ku sang a solo acceptably; Dr. Fulton presented diplomas to the seven graduates; Dr. Lo Shau' Wan presented a prize to the best student of the graduating class, and the Ven. Dr. H. N. Noyes pronounced the benediction. After this tea was served in one of the houses of the compound.

There is a school of nursing in connection with this Medical College and the extensive hospital all under American Presbyterian auspices. The nurses were garbed in white and their bright interested faces suggested what beneficent contact with foreign influence does for them. Mr. Willard B. Hull, the American Vice-Consul General in charge at Canton, presided and addresses were made by Dr. Amos P. Wilder, American Consul-General at Hongkong; Dr. McCracken of the Canton Christian College; Dr. Holt Chang of the Government Army Medical College, who spoke on midwifery; and by the Taoist.

Dr. WILDER congratulated the young graduate doctors on their election of a busy, full life in preference to one of decorative idleness or

of profitless trivialities. They had received equipment, he said, beyond their sisters and it was given to them to illustrate in China, where women had been confessedly intellectually bound as well as foot-bound, what a woman with a well-trained mind can do. It was useless to deny that many in all countries questioned the wisdom of the higher education of women. Some of this objection was due to selfishness in men who find it more convenient to keep women from knowing too much and so competing with them. It gratifies the vanity of lazy and selfish men to have women ignorant and inefficient. The presence of short-minded and informed women is a rebuke to such. No one ever heard of a thing, a drunken loafer, a home tyrant who favoured the enlightenment of women. He is the loudest against their development, whether it be advanced study, a vote to protect their property, or the study of medicine. He believes they should keep "their place."

But, apart from this opposition, which may be disregarded, many men whose opinion must be respected look with something of terror on the participation of women in activities other than "children, church, and cooking," because they fear they will lose their charm and spirit of womanhood, perhaps despise the mission of their sex and seek to become men. This is indeed a peril to be guarded against, for nothing is more repulsive than a woman who scorns her lot as woman and discredits her qualities. It is your part to show that medical training and the opportunity it gives for helping women and children do not war on womanly modesty and gentleness, but rather enrich the character and give it strength. Such a womanly equipment may clash with the traditions of those who count woman a toy or a slave, but it appeals to those who admire women of good mind and an intelligent, sympathetic and efficient interest in life. You thus have a double mission, not only to alleviate pain and restore strength, but to build up among the Chinese an ambition to educate their daughters as well as their sons, and to open doors for full, rich life for Chinese women. There is no finer charm, as there is no greater dignity, than that of a cultivated woman of a race, who has not lost touch with any of her own sex, who can converse on general topics, who loves children, who is attractive to both and is able to help both.

It is charged against the Chinese that they are mercenary and the fear is expressed that as young doctors, working among your sex, you may think more of the fees you earn than of the good you may do. It is not alone among the Chinese that the dollar is for ever in mind. However, the best work in all lines is done by those who take pride in their work as such and to whom the compensation is incidental. This is especially true in medicine, which has something of the nature of a sacred calling, so much so that among the Chinese the dignified practice of a "honourarium" rather than "pay" lingers; the patient leaves his fee of uncertain amount on the table as he goes out. It is said of some professors in German universities that often they do not know what their salaries are; they are so much absorbed in their work that the matter of income is irrelevant to them. Agassiz, the American scientist, when asked to lecture for a large fee, replied that he was too busy to think of money when curing the sick; but it may be said that the great ones in your profession do not work primarily for money. They know a zeal and enthusiasm rare in other callings, and work for the love of science as shown by some of the best work being done in charity hospitals. As graduates of a Christian school, you may have even a higher motive than love of abstract science, even of humanity. If you fail to have a growing list of charity patients—of the poor who can pay you nothing—you will be ranked as mercenary and you will discredit this School founded in the name of Him who went about doing good, without money and without price.

It is common to hear people say they favour medical missions, but they have no sympathy with the preaching department of missions. You have lived with missionaries here and see the false reasoning. You have seen in the life and thought of the Fultons and others of those who have helped you to this education, that Christian teaching is the inspiration of this work; without it there would be no medical college. Medical missions and missionary schools are the fruits of Christian principles; if the latter are not preached, there will be none of the former. You do not know any doctors working among the Chinese without fees who have not the Christian inspiration; you never heard of a foreigner coming to China and teaching for the love of it; only those come with the Christian motive power behind them. And so the missionary is more important than the doctor or the teacher. Jesus did not say "Go and establish medical schools for every creature"; he said "Preach the Gospel to every creature," for He knew the medical training, popular education and every good thing would follow. Dr. McDonald, who was so cruelly murdered on the West River, and who the Chinese so mourned, was busy with his healing, but if you read his life you will find much more about Christianity than healing. He knew the latter was incidental; the purpose that glowed in his great soul was to kindle the principles of Christ among the Chinese. For a man to say, "I approve medical missions but I disapprove missionary preaching" is as if one said, "I admire the rose but recommend that the stalks be cut down." Or as if he enjoyed the benefit of the electric lights of a city and had contempt for the modest and obscure power house that made the light possible.

The following is a translation of the address of the Taoist:—An address to the successful candidates of the Hackett Medical College for Women. The 16th of the 12th moon of the Mo Shau Year being the day on which your esteemed College celebrates the occasion of your students' completing their term of study, I, the Taoist, by order and on behalf of the Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, attend this meeting to-day and deliver the following address:—In Western countries Medical Colleges for men and women are equally held in high

CURE FOLLOWED  
YEAR OF AGONY

Intense Itching Eczema Drove Him Nearly to Despair—Chief Surgeon of a London Hospital Called It Worst Case He Had Ever Seen—Got Little or No Relief Until

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"About four years ago, in London, I was troubled by a severe itching and dry, scurfy skin on my ankles and feet. The agony, in a few days, was so bad that I could not sleep. I tried every remedy I could get, but to no avail. I was advised to go to the hospital for diseases of the skin. I did so and was an out-patient for a month or more, the chief surgeon saying I had never seen such a bad case of eczema. But I got little or no relief. Then I tried many so-called remedies, but because so bad that I almost gave up in despair. On coming to this country I heard so many accounts of cures by Cuticura Remedies that I resolved to try them. I had suffered agonies for twelve months, and right glad am I that I did so, for I was relieved of the almost unbearable itching after two or three applications of Cuticura Ointment. I continued its use, combined with a liberal use of Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Resolvent Pills, and am now more thankful to say that after using three sets of the Remedies, I was completely cured. I can only say, without any doubt, that if I did not use Cuticura, I would be as I am now, suffering from the results. Henry Rouse, 1, Cross St., Little Rock, Ark., U.S.A. Oct. 8 and 10, 1907."

Send to nearest depot for free Cuticura Book on Treatment of Skin Diseases. Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. A Single Set of Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Resolvent Pills, 50c. Each set is in a box. Cuticura Remedies are sold by all druggists and chemists. Sole Proprietors, Dr. J. C. Clark, New York, U.S.A.

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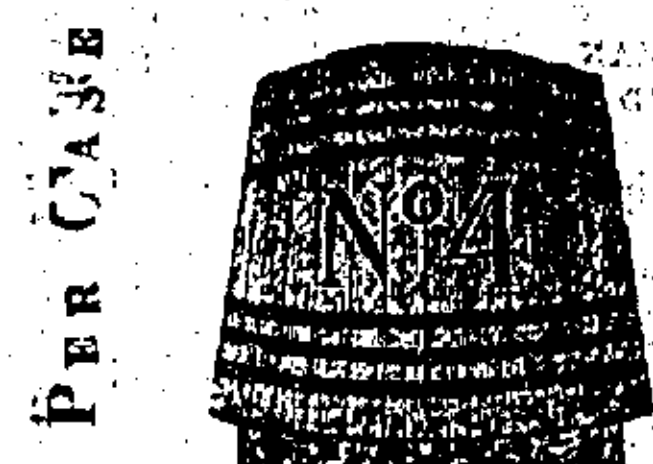
esteem. Formerly the Americans established a hospital for women in Canton called the "Yan Tai" and subsequently established the present College and had gathered virtuous ladies and taught them the method of delivering the people of this world which is a very good idea. All the ladies have used their utmost endeavours to learn and have now succeeded in their study. From this time forward they would make good use of their profession and be brilliant lights among the females so as to comply with the excellent idea of a nation with whom we maintain a cordial relation and at the same time realise the pleasure and hope of our Vicery. May you female students all pick up your courage. I also congratulate your esteemed College on its future career.

Dr. McCracken, of the Canton College, then delivered an address of which the following is a translation:—In every country physicians are now thinking more about the prevention of disease and less about the cure. They are beginning to realize that the greatest good can be done by treating people before they are sick. It is believed by many people that most, if not all, disease, can be stamped off the face of the earth. What a gigantic undertaking! Yet enough has already been done to make such a project seem quite possible. Look at Europe and America. In these countries are practically extinct cholera, most other diseases have been greatly lessened in virulence. Every year brings out new and better ways of treating those diseases that are left so that we have every reason to believe that, within another generation, many of these will be numbered with those that are not. How has this been accomplished? By the earnest, hard faithful work of intelligent men trained in scientific medicine and backed by the Government. Considering disease a great enemy, in fact, the greatest enemy of a country, most Governments have organized to destroy disease. In the United States each State has its Board of Health while each large city has its own board which is responsible for the city's people. Take New York City, for example, where probably as much is done and done as well as in any other city in the Union. That city hires a great many well-trained doctors to form what is called a Board of Health. This body of men are made responsible for the health conditions of New York City. They first urge the law makers to pass good laws to control health which are now in force in New York City:—(1) Every contagious disease must be at once reported to the Board of Health. (2) No person with a contagious disease is allowed to enter the United States from another country. (3) Every child must be vaccinated. Hospitals for the care of all important contagious diseases are provided. In these ways most of the worst contagious diseases are kept out of New York City. Sometimes a small or small pox, but the knowledge that we now have enables the Board of Health doctors very soon to stop the disease. With universal vaccination, small pox has become almost extinct. Among the 90,000,000 people of the United States you find as much small pox in a month as you could find in Canton in one day. In every country a great many people die each year from bowel trouble. Especially is this so among the children. Most of these diseases causing germs are carried either in the food or in the water, the people drink. This Board of Health endeavours to secure through the Government, good, pure clean drinking water for every citizen. All the foods that are for sale in the markets are inspected. No poisonous or decayed foods are permitted to be sold. Milk, so commonly used in America, is closely inspected daily. By this careful inspection of all foods and drinks the Board of Health has been able to lessen greatly the number of deaths from bowel diseases. Most of the so-called anti-opium pills are opium in another form, so that when a person takes them, of course, he does not get to smoke opium, but the pill habit is even worse than the smoking habit. Patent medicines are almost without exception frauds which do far more harm than good. Leave them alone. We see carnal half full of dirt with decaying filth and animals at the bottom. These places are the finest possible for the growing of disease germs. Each city should furnish a system of sewers which will carry away all waste, all filth; so that there is no place left where disease germs can grow.







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firm of dealers in Premium Bonds in the  
world, offer advantages absolutely  
unobtainable elsewhere. Bonds guaranteed.  
Exceptional facilities for payment. Numbers  
checked after every drawing. Results of Drawings  
in English. Holders of drawn Bonds ad-  
vised at once. Prizes collected free of charge.  
Bonds purchased "at sight," Loans granted  
on Premium Bonds. Service continues until  
last Bond drawn. All transactions confidential.

## A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition for which doctors  
give many names, but which few of them really  
understand. It is a condition of broken-down  
system, of the vital forces that sustain the system.  
No matter what may be the cause (for they are all  
most numerous), the symptoms are the same.  
The more prominent being: sleeplessness, sense of  
prostration or weakness, depression of spirits and  
want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life.  
Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such  
cases is increased vitality—vigour.

## VITAL STRENGTH &amp; ENERGY

To throw off those morbid feelings, and experience  
proves that as night succeeds the day this may be  
more certainly secured by a course of the cele-  
brated life-reviving tonic.

## THERAPION No. 3

than any other known combination. So early  
as it is taken in accordance with the printed  
directions accompanying it, the shattered  
health is restored.

## THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE

LIGHTED UP AFRESH.

and a new existence imparted in place of what  
had so lately seemed without "used up" and  
valueless. This wonderful medicinal is purely  
vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste  
—suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in  
either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of  
depression or prostration, whose main features are  
those of debility, that will not be speedily and  
permanently benefited by this never-failing re-  
vulsive essence, which is destined to cast into  
oblivion everything that had preceded it for this  
wide-spread and enormous class of human ailments.

## THERAPION

is sold by  
Chemists throughout the world. Price in England,  
2/6 and 4/6. Purchasers should be warned that  
"THERAPION" appears on British Government  
Stamp (in white) — there on a red ground affixed  
to every package by order of His Majesty's Her-  
Majesty's Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.  
Sold by all Principals Chemists 127

## MARTIN'S

## APIOL &amp; STEEL

## PILLS

A French Remedy for all Urinary Disorders.

Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first  
sign of any irregularity of the System a timely remedy may be  
administered. Those who use them are not only cured, but their  
memory is aided. At all Chemists, and at the Principal Dispensary,  
MARTIN, CHAMBER, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.A warranted cure for all  
acquired or constitutional Dis-  
charges from the Urinary Organs  
in either sex. These famous Pills  
also cure Gravel. Pains in the  
Back and all Kidney Disorders.  
Free from mercury. Forty  
years' success. Sold by all  
Chemists and Storekeepers  
throughout the world.

## CLARKE'S

## B. 41.

## PILLS.

SAVARESSE'S

## SANDAL

## CAPSULES

Efficacious because absolutely pure  
English Oil. Not made of gelatine.  
Full directions on each box.  
Insist on SAVARESSE'S

## LOCAL SPORT.

## HONGKONG SHIELD COMPETITION.

A meeting of representatives of football  
clubs to consider the business for the Hong-  
kong Challenge Shield was held yesterday  
evening at the office of Messrs. S. J. David and  
Co. Mr. H. L. O. Garrett presided over an  
attendance which included representatives of  
most clubs.The Chairman after explaining the business  
of the meeting, remarked that they might con-  
sider themselves on their financial position,  
as they had now a balance of \$101.15.Mr. Storrie said that he had been approached  
by leagues as teams who had expressed the opinion  
that clubs entering the competition should  
be limited to one representative. Under  
the present rules the Hongkong Club had three  
representatives. He moved that each team  
entering should have only one representative.The Chairman pointed out that the treasurer  
of the Hongkong Club acted as treasurer of the  
Shield. That explained the presence of one of  
the representatives.Mr. Andrews seconded the motion which was  
carried by seven votes to three.Sapper Heigh moved that clubs not neces-  
sarily regiments nor corps and certainly not  
companies be allowed to enter for the shield.This was seconded by the naval yard repre-  
sentative.Mr. Storrie proposed that the regiment of  
the line shall enter two teams and the  
Artillery and the Engineers regimental teams  
each, also that the Army Staff enter one team.

Lieut. Chapman seconded.

Sapper Heigh withdrew his proposal and  
Mr. Storrie's was carried unanimously.On the motion of Sapper Heigh it was agreed  
that a sub-committee be appointed to revise the  
rules.Mr. Garrett was appointed secretary and Mr.  
Carroll, treasurer of the Shield. Sergt. Major  
Barton, and Messrs. Garrett and Storrie were  
authorised to revise the rules.It was decided to call a meeting on Wednes-  
day next to receive entries and draw for the first  
round.Mr. Garrett stated that Mrs. David had  
presented a cup to the Hongkong Football Club  
but as they could not use it as a club they had  
decided to hand it over to the Shield Competi-  
tion as a trophy for the runner up.On the motion of Mr. Storrie seconded by Mr.  
Andrews, a vote of thanks was awarded the  
Hongkong Club for its sportsman like offer.It was agreed that the expenses of referees be  
taken from the shield funds, and it was also  
decided to raise the entrance fee from \$5 to  
\$7.50.

## LEAGUE CRICKET.

Three League fixtures are set down for to-  
day. They are H.K.C.C. "B" v. Craignower  
v. R.E. v. Kowloon; and Civil Service  
v. R.E.H.K.C.C. "B" v. Craignower, C.C. This  
match will take place on the former Club's  
ground at 2 o'clock p.m. Craignower team—  
L. E. Lammert (apt.), G. A. Hancock, A. O.  
Brawn, R. Bass, H. L. Manderson, W. H.  
Vivash, R. Pestonji, A. Osman, J. D. Noria,  
J. D. Kinnaird and L. A. Rose. "B" team—  
R. Hancock, H. Hancock, T. B. Pearce,  
F. H. H. Stevens, A. O. Lang, H. D. Sharpin,  
S. S. Logan, W. E. L. Shenton, Capt. H. H. C.  
Baird, (The Buffs) Lt. J. S. Sill, (The Buffs)  
and Capt. S. Robinson, R.E.The following will represent the Civil Service  
in their match versus R.E. on the former's  
ground.—B. O. Adams, F. A. Biden, R. E. O.  
Bird, H. Ellis, J. McEwen, A. R. F. Rayon,  
E. B. Reed, A. R. Sutherland, F. Sutton,  
R. C. Wittell and L. E. Brett.

## LEAGUE TABLE.

The following is the League Table up to  
date—

Club	W.	L.	Drawn	Points	Per cent.
Hongkong "B"	5	0	0	10	100
Civil Service	7	0	1	15	66.66
Telegraph	6	4	1	13	60.60
Hongkong "A"	5	2	1	11	55.55
Craignower	7	2	2	14	55.55
R.E.	4	1	2	10	55.55
H.K. Police	5	1	4	10	55.55
Kowloon	6	1	5	13	66.66
Royal Engineers	7	1	6	14	71.42
N.B.—A. win counts 1 point.					
A Loss					
A Draw					

## H.K.C.C. "A" TEAM V. POLICE.

The following have been selected to play for  
the "A" team in the above match on the lat-  
ter's ground this afternoon, commencing at  
2.15 p.m.—W. D. Turner, A. E. Lanning,  
H. R. Makin, E. A. Fowler, A. Mackenzie,  
A. P. Dashwood, E. E. Hinds, E. Irving, W.  
Waterhouse, Lt. H. W. Brown, and Lt. D. K.  
Anderson (The Buffs).

## LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

Four matches have been arranged for this  
afternoon. They are—Causeway Bay—R.A.M.C. v. B.O.C. at 4  
p.m. Referee, Mr. R. H. Bunyard.Naval Ground—R.E. v. Naval Yard, at 2.30  
p.m. Referee, Capt. Edwards.Military Ground—R.E. v. Y.M.C.A. at  
2.30 p.m. Referee, Sergt. Wash. Buffs v. Lusi-  
tano, at 4 p.m. Referee, Sapper Heigh.

Teams—

Boys Own Club v. R.A.M.C.—B.O.C.: K.  
Khan; Y. Abbas and A. Abbas; J. Hew, H.  
Julite and T. ordiere; B. Blackmore, I. L.  
Goldenberg, W. Wong, C. Parslow and I. E.  
Ch. nyut. Reserves, C. Seignior, A. R. Ellis.R.E. v. Naval Yard Naval Yard—Howells:  
Youghan and Bieon; Dunlop, Glover and  
Pascoe; Kamey and Coyne; Wilks; Harding  
and D. L. L.R.E. v. Y.M.C.A. Y.M.C.A. team—  
Lebraton; Van Ginkel; Mo abbin; Storrie,  
Wharton and Hunter; Wesser and Wilson;  
A. N. Other; Hayne and Clements.K.E. v. Power; Coxon and Beardmore; Lamb,  
Mc rory and Sturdy; Jackson, LeGrove,  
Edwards, Taylor and Orsmen.Buffs v. Lusitano, Buffs: Fitzpatrick; Buler  
and Eastlett; Tunsett, Wren, and Dare; Barker,  
Drew, Taylor, Brewster and Kelley.

H.K.F.C. v. H.M.S. "KENT."

The following have been chosen to represent  
the H.K. Football Club v. H.M.S. Kent, to-day  
at Happy Valley, kick off 3.15.—F. H. Kew;  
A. Hamilton and H. L. Garrett; J. Hall, R. C.  
Balog and A. G. Gregory; W. H. Williams,  
W. Weston, R. G. Brown, R. R. Turner and  
J. H. Mead.The following have been chosen to represent  
the Hongkong Football Club at Shanghai for  
the New Year. The team will leave by the  
Empress of Japan on the 16th inst. F. H.  
Kew, A. Hamilton and J. McCubbin, J. Hall,  
R. C. Balog, A. G. Gregory; W. H. Williams,  
W. Weston, R. G. Brown, R. R. Turner  
and J. H. Mead. Reserves: H. L. Garrett  
and Daved.

## RUGBY.

The following will represent the Hongkong  
Football Club in a Rugby match v. the United  
Services this afternoon kick off at 4.15 p.m.  
Backs: E. L. Shaw; Three quarters, F. G. Car-  
roll, A. A. Claxton, W. S. Hone, A. E. Wood;  
Halves, C. A. Farrier, and A. S. Kemphorn;  
H. G. C. Bailey, Forwards, F. C. Hall, H. V.  
Lester, P. Linton, G. D. Melraith, W. B.  
Stanton, S. P. Warbrook, E. D. C. Wolfe.A NERVOUS WRECK THROUGH  
HIS SORROWS.

## BOMBAY GENTLEMAN BROKEN IN HEALTH.

FINDS NEW LIFE AND VIGOUR IN  
DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.Those who have suffered the loss of someone  
near and dear to them will understand the  
terrible nervous strain under which Mr. D. A.  
de Silva, of Bombay, laboured when stricken  
with a series of heavy misfortunes in his  
domestic life."Within the last four years I have been the  
victim of troubles so heavy that they nearly  
turned my brain," said Mr. de Silva when inter-  
viewed recently at his house, which is next door  
to the Girls' Convent, Dadar, Bombay.

Mr. D. A. de Silva, of Bombay.

## Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

"My first wife died four years ago, leaving  
me with three little children. The shock so  
unset my nervous system that I was ill a long  
time. After some years I married again but  
after eleven short months of great happiness my  
second wife died when our child was born,  
and the child lived but a few weeks."These blows stunned me and left me a  
broken man, mentally and physically. I could  
not eat anything; my head ached all day and  
felt as if it would burst. My eyes became so  
weak and affected that I nearly lost my sight.  
I was at that time employed on the railway,  
but my health became so bad that I had to  
relinquish my position."So I went on from bad to worse until  
eventually I became a total wreck. My nerves  
were shattered and I was a melancholy,  
depressed being. I had no more to live, and  
thought I should lose my reason entirely,  
and was in the last stages of depression and  
nervousness when a friend recommended me to  
try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.  
I commenced taking them and after a little  
while noticed some improvement. I began to  
take an interest in life; my appetite improved  
and my eyesight became much better. I per-  
sisted with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and  
gradually regained all my lost strength. I no  
longer suffered from headaches and could work  
without fatigue. I became bright and cheerful,  
and can honestly say that Dr. Williams' Pink  
Pills made me a different man; I shall always  
recommend them to my friends."Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People  
enrich weak blood and so feed the exhausted  
nerves; they are invaluable for both sexes, and  
have cured Anemia, Indigestion, Malaria,  
Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Beri-Beri,  
Paralysis, Nervous Disorders, and Ladies'  
Ailments.Obtainable at most shops where medicines are  
sold, and also direct from the Dr. Williams'  
Medicine Co., 80, N. Main St., Boston, U.S.A.,  
at \$1.50 per bottle or 6 bottles for \$8.

## CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, 10th Janu-  
ary, 1-5 Sunday after Epiphany. Holy Communion  
(7.30 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses, Festival;  
Venite, Fugate; Psalm, of the 10th morning;  
Te Deum, Lawes, Cooke, Hopkins; Benedictus,  
Langdon; Hymns, 178 (Ps. 2) and 172. Even-  
song (6.45 p.m.) (Ps. 118) Respones, Fe-  
stival; Psalm, of the 10th evening; Magnificat,  
and Nunc Dimittis, Barby in E. Antiphons "As  
panta the hart," Spohr; Hymns, 80 and 24;  
Sevenfold Amen; Voluntary, Passacaglia, Bach.  
N.B.—Psalm 63 Verses 1, 2, 7 and 8 in union.  
Psalm 54 Verses 1 and 6 in union. Psalm 55  
Verses 1, 5, 9, 14, 15, 17, 20, 23 and 24. P. in union.St. Peter's Church, Queen's Road West—  
1st Sunday after Epiphany. Holy Communion  
7.30 a.m. Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Venite, Far-  
rat; Psalms, Elvey, Etc.; Te Deum, Goodward;  
Benedictus, Barby; Jubilate; Hymns, 87, 88,  
618 and 597; Kyrie. Evening Prayer 6.30. Gloria;  
Magnificat, Robin on Nunc Dimittis; Alcock;  
Dow; Hymn, 62, 281, 248 and 20; Kyrie.The Church launch, "Agrippa," will call on ships  
carrying white crews, to bring friends ashore to  
the services, between 9.15 and 10.30 a.m. and  
between 5.15 and 6 p.m. (Koroon Police Pier  
10.30 and 6), returning after v. rds. All the  
sittings are free and unappropriated. Visitors  
welcome. Books 4s. provided.

Sunday School 10-11.45 a.m.

At St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, to-morrow  
(First Sunday after the Epiphany), the Holy  
Communion will be administered at 8 a.m.,  
Morning Prayer and So mon at 11 a.m. (attended  
weather permitting by the Church parade party  
of "Life on the Sea" (Hospitals), Sunday School  
at 3 p.m. Evening Prayer and So mon at 6 p.m.  
The offertories will be in aid of the Church Main-  
tenance Fund.Union Church, Kennedy Road, Special  
Preacher—Rev. J. E. Claxton 11 a.m. Worship.  
Hymns, 1, 207 and 89, Psalm 70 (St. Bride). An-  
them "Life on the Sea" (Hospitals). Sunday  
Amen, 4 p.m. Sunday School, 6 p.m. Worship.  
Hymns 301, 158, 252 and 269, Psalm 82 (St. Cr-  
nard). 7 p.m. Organ Recital—Intermezzo (A.  
Hollins) Finale, in forme d'Overture (A. Hollins)  
Friday 8 p.m. Christian Endeavour Society.St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road (Roman  
Catholic), Mass, Benediction and Sermon in  
English, at 10 a.m.How to be BEAUTIFUL—Keep your com-  
plexion, Mrs. Ellen's Creme Charman, Lait  
Charman and Special Skin Tonic and Powder.  
Charman will enable you to do it. Her  
Specialties for the Skin are the study of a  
lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd. Sole Agents.

## JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Messrs. Vernon and Smyth in their  
weekly share report, dated January 8th, 1909,  
state—Notwithstanding the New Year holidays  
a fair business has been transacted during the  
week under review, and although rates have not  
improved they close steady generally, with but  
few fluctuations. Considering the near approach  
of the China New Year, this, we venture to  
think may be taken as a good sign and as a  
harbinger of a satisfactory start for the new  
year.Sterling exchange, concurrent with the  
rise in silver has ruled firmer and closes at  
199.4 for T.T. On Shanghai the closing rate  
is 758.BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai presu-  
mably on account of the higher sterling exchange  
have ruled rather quieter, and after further  
sales at 845 have changed hands at 840, the  
London rate remaining the same at 232.108.  
The market closes steady at the rate with an  
inclination to rise.MARINE INSURANCES.—Unusually further  
sales at 835 have weakened and sales are re-  
ported at 825, closing however with buyers at  
the latter rate, and apparently with no sellers.  
Other stocks under this heading call for no  
special notice.FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkong remains un-  
changed and without business. Chinas after  
further sales at 105 closes with sellers at that  
rate.SHIPPING.—Hongkong Canton and Macao  
with a subsidence of the threatened *Paksho*  
boycott movement have ruled firmer and sales  
have taken place at 294, the market closing more  
of a buying than a selling one at that rate and  
with some prospects of a further rise. Dongfash  
continue in a small demand at 33 without bring-  
ing any further shares on the market. Shells  
have declined to 45s. ex coupon No. 12 of 1s.  
paid in London on January 1st. New Star  
Ferry are still enquired for at 15, and China-  
Manillas still on offer at 14, both without  
business.REFINERIES.—We have nothing to report  
under this heading, the market remaining un-  
changed and without business.MINING.—Raubs in the early part of the  
week fell considerably, and sales were effected  
as low as 74, at time of closing, however, a  
reaction seems to have set in and buyers rule  
the market at 83. At 9, however, shares are en-  
quired without finding buyers.DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hong-  
kong and Whampoa Docks after reported sales  
at 88 have shown signs of recovery and at  
time of closing sales are reported at 90 at  
which latter rate shares could still be placed.  
Kowloon Wharves have found willing buyers  
at 45 during the week, and sales are reported at  
46 at time of closing a few shares are obtainable  
at the latter rate, but at the former an unsatis-  
fied demand still exists. Shanghai Docks have  
improved, after the payment of the dividend of  
12s. 2d. to 77, while Hongkong Wharves have  
declined to 135 in the North and to 136 with  
sales locally.HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hong-  
kong and Kowloon Land with continued sales at  
92 have been placed at 91, closing with further  
buyers at the latter rate. Hotels have im-  
proved to 85 with buyers and no sales. We have  
nothing further to report under this heading.COTTON MILLS.—Ewos are quoted in the  
North at 79. Further than this we have no  
advices of any changes.MISCELLANEOUS.—all Asbestoses are en-  
quired for at 83. China Providents have buyers  
at 92 with a few shares on offer at 10. Cement  
have been the medium of a fairly large business  
at 9.80 and 9.70, closing with sellers at the for-  
mer rate. Union Water Works and Ropes have  
changed hands at quotation, both closing steady  
at the close. Langkats have declined to 85.  
We have nothing further to report under this  
heading.As your teeth  
are wanted to last  
—for years to come—  
begin now to useCalvert's  
Tooth PowderHowever perfect your teeth  
may naturally be, they still  
require, and will well repay,  
the slight trouble and the short  
time you should daily give to  
their care.The regular use of Calvert's  
Carbolic Tooth Powder ensures  
a complete antiseptic cleansing,  
helps the toothbrush to do its  
work easily, pleasantly, and  
thoroughly, and thus assists  
your own efforts towards  
keeping the teeth in the best  
possible condition.Sold by local Chemists and Stores.  
F. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester, Eng.

MAKES THE SKIN  
SOFT AS  
VELVET

**"SAROLA"**

REMOVES  
ROUGHNESS,  
REDNESS, HEAT,  
IRRITATION, TAN, &c.

KEEPS THE SKIN  
SOFT, SMOOTH, AND WHITE  
ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

DELICIOUSLY COOLING & REFRESHING  
during the summer.

Bottle 1/6, 1/3, and 2/6 each.  
M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham.

## ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG  
WEEKLY PRESS. January to June,  
1908. With INDEX. Price \$7.50.  
On sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"  
Office.  
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1908.Builds up  
Strength.As a recuperative in all cases of lung, stomach  
or bowel weakness, or after any severe illness,  
Angier's Emulsion positively has no equal.  
Bland and pleasant, it promotes appetite, aids  
digestion, and builds up health and strength.  
It is the ideal tonic and builder, because it is  
soothing and healing as well as strengthening.

## Angier's Emulsion

(PETROLEUM WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES.)

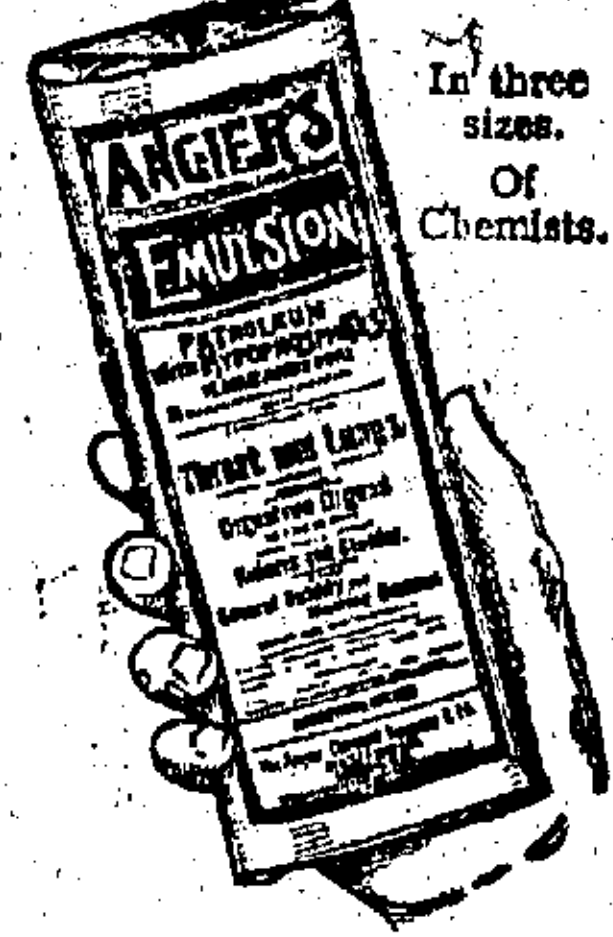
SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHER  
EMULSIONS.Angier's Emulsion is entirely different and  
superior to all other Emulsions because it combines  
the remarkable healing properties of our special  
petroleum with the tonic properties of the hypo-  
phosphites. It is unquestionably the most palatable  
emulsion and it agrees perfectly with delicate  
stomachs.

## "THERE IS NO BETTER TONIC."

Dear Sirs,—In all cases of chronic cough, and  
in all wasting diseases of adults and children,  
pulmonary and gastro-intestinal, there is no better  
tonic than Angier's Emulsion. I prescribe it to  
more than half my patients. You may make use  
of this testimonial, minus my name.

(Signed) — L.K.C.P., L.R.C.S., &amp;c.

THE ANGIER CHEMICAL CO., Ltd., 22 New Hill, London, Eng.

PREMIUM  
BONDS

We are the largest Dealers in the world in these attractive securities.

## WHAT ARE THESE BONDS?

They are high-class and absolutely safe securities, payable to bearer, issued by  
the various Governments and Municipalities of Europe; they are redeemable at  
periodical drawings, either with Cash Premiums varying from 240 to 240,000,  
or, at the very least, at their full nominal value.

## EASY PAYMENTS.

We sell these Bonds singly or in combinations of the most advantageous nature,  
payable by convenient Monthly Installments ranging from 15s. to £25.

Write for Handbook, sent post free.

MELVILLE, CLYDE &amp; Co., Bankers, 2, Rue de la Bourse, PARIS (France).

By Appointment to H.M. the King.

## BOVRIL

is ALL beef—prime beef in a  
readily digestible form.That is why BOVRIL is so invigorating a beverage;  
so strengthening a food, why Cooks find it so useful,  
why Doctors and Nurses recommend it, why the  
sensible housewife will have nothing in place of it.

BOVRIL IS ALL BEEF.

SHACKELL'S  
"SEAL" RED PRINTING INK  
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Hongkong, 16th October, 1907. [728]







# PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL.	ASSAYE Capt. C. L. Daniel	Noon, 9th Jan.	See Special Advertisement.
LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PEN. ANG. COLOMBO PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	NILE Capt. E. P. Martin	About 13th Jan.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	MALTA Capt. H. Powell	On 16th Jan.	Freight and Passage.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 7th January, 1909.

# CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
TSINGTAU, WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO	"SHANSI"	On 11th January
BAMARANG and SOUBABAYA	"TIENTSIN"	On 11th Jan. 4 P.M.
PAKHAI and HAIPHONG	"CHIHLI"	On 12th Jan. 10 A.M.
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 12th Jan. 3 P.M.
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 19th Jan. 3 P.M.

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T. ARIMA, Manager

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WHAT I WOULD TELL  
AN ENGLISHWOMAN  
IF I DARED.

BY ROGER DE CHATELLEUX.

The Englishwoman is beautiful—but before analysing her charm I would like to agree with the reader on the meaning of "Beauty." Nowadays we are liable to fall in ecstasy before a smooth and transparent skin, tiny pink ears, a glorious mass of hair a ruffled or dreamy eye, full red lips, pearl-like teeth, or swooping eyelashes.

Many men, when they describe a woman whose beauty delights them, will often speak of her chief—perhaps her only—attraction; it may be the light in her eyes or the delicacy of her complexion, the colour of her hair or a bewitching dimple (men are known to have fallen in love with even less than that), leaving aside all other facts and details, including these all-important factors of beauty: Proportion, symmetry, and expression.

The true sense of the beautiful is somewhat rare, especially in England, where the average person has little or no artistic tendencies. I fancy that few lovers to-day could accurately describe the shape of the face of the woman they admire. We call beauty what is mere prettiness or charm, and are more easily satisfied than the Greeks of old whose standard of beauty was anything but vague.

After all, we are perhaps right, and measurements are not everything. A woman may be beautiful without being 5ft. 5in. in height. It is not necessary that "the apple" be 13in. in circumference, the calf 14in., the ankle 8in., the nose as long as the forehead is high, the foot one-seventh of the height, and her throat easily circled by the thumb and second finger of her two hands joined together!

A MOST AGREEABLE SURPRISE.  
Proportion, none the less, is essential. Tall or short, a woman may approach perfection if she is proportionate. And she is, in England, perhaps more so than in any other country.

The Englishwoman is beautiful, and it is probably the greatest and most agreeable surprise England has in store for foreign visitors to her shores.

Yet, if I dared, in spite of her loveliness, I would give a few hints to the Englishwoman concerning her appearance. I would tell her that her brow is generally a trifle low, and that she emphasises this fact by covering too much of it with her hair, forgetting that the light of the forehead illuminates the face.

I would tell her—and, at least, she would not dislike this remark—that her eyes, with her complexion, are her chief charm. The eyes of the Englishwoman have shades of colour which are truly unique; transparent grey, ideal blue, warm purple—like the velvet of certain pansies—and strange hazel-brown, with vague tinges of green, which remind one of the delicate hues of mysterious rocks washed by a sea of liquid turquoise. The eyes of the Englishwoman also remain "young" longer than any other eyes, and it is, perhaps, the reason why so many aged ladies in this country remain pretty, almost fascinating, and are "good to look upon."

What makes the eyes of Englishwomen so wonderful is not only their colour, but the fact that they are at the same time childish and slightly pathetic. As to their fascination, they shine with the eyes of the fair Scandinavian, that frankness and purity which stir the heart and command respect.

If I dared, I would tell the Englishwoman that the beauty and mass of her hair form yet another of her enchanting privileges, but that she seldom knows how to use that privilege.

THE WRONG COIFFURE.  
From the factory girl who trims her hair in the most appalling manner under her black sailor hat to the society queen who wears a monument of curls, frizzles, and other spoils taken from someone else's hair, the Englishwoman dresses her hair in a little or too much. Her coiffure is either careless or too elaborate. I would also tell her this:

Madam, you grow used to one way of dressing your hair and doing it—for the rest of your days. Why not sit one morning before your mirror—an easy task—and try new "coiffures" until you find the one that suits you best—not forgetting altogether the exigencies of Fashion? May I, further, respectfully remind you that here, again, proportion is essential? I have seen small Englishwomen with towering edifices of curls who ignorantly believed that it made them look taller. I have seen slender ladies with a high pointed hairdress, which made them look more slender still, and plump persons with a broad coiffure which "fattened" them hopelessly.

Similar remarks apply to almost every detail of the Englishwoman's physical "arrangement." She will wear dazzling earrings, even if nature has endowed her with somewhat large ears, forgetting that the diamonds will attract attention to the size of her auditory organs.

I could easily multiply such examples, but I hear your objection, madam. You say: "We Englishwomen are so natural, so impulsive, so genuine, that we care little about such trifles. We are women, British women, not dolls!"

No, not dolls, madam. But one may be coquettish without being a doll, and you are coquettish, as much as, if not more than, any other woman on earth! This is what I would tell you—if I dared.

WHY THE ENGLISHWOMAN IS DANGEROUS.  
The Englishwoman is coquettish, always and everywhere, and what makes her coquetry so dangerous is that she never loses her self-consciousness.

Even in the most trying circumstances, even in her rare bursts of enthusiasm, or still rarer moments of passion, she sees herself, and her ego whispers gently into her ears: "Mind, you are flushing! Take care, your hair is becoming undone! Beware, you are becoming that pin there."

I often hear you speak, madam, of the Frenchwoman's love of beauty and of herself, of Parisian beauty-culture, beauty devices.

I regret to inform you that there are more beauty specialists in London than in any other city. Your journals are crowded with special articles on loveliness; your magazines full of advertisements for the development of this, the diminishing of that and your periodicals contain portraits of pretty women more than anything else. Your interest in actresses is of almost incredible keenness. You know their features, their life-story, by heart. Their beauty and elegance haunt you.

And how well you make up? What art! While the unfortunate ladies of Paris, Rome, and Vienna still use the fallacious rouge, you have long ago realised that a cloud of pink powder over a thin coating of cold cream looks better and "shows less."

COSMETICS AND COQUETRY.  
Beauty shows are constantly being organised in this country; beauty prescriptions are over in demand; and when you hear of a fashionable wedding, you almost fear the pages of your newspaper in your frantic anxiety to see "what she looks like!"

You crave for beauty, madam—and you almost make yourself ugly in your strenuous desire and efforts to enhance your loveliness.

If I dared, I would tell you that when a woman has the good fortune of owing an ideal complexion, as the average Eng-

lishwoman does, she needs very little cosmetics. I would suggest that water with a little lemon, fresh air and exercise, regular meals, and sleep are the "beautifiers," and that a woman can be beautiful without an ocean of tumultuous undulations and hillocks of fancy curls.

The well-travelled reader may object that the Italian woman is more coquettish. She knows stories of balconies, intrigues, and billets-doux. But that is no longer—coquetry.

She may quote the Andalusian's fan, the delightful though artificial laughter of the Parisienne, the stormy eyes of the Russian belle, or the enticing haughtiness of the would-be cold American.

All these coqueteries are elemental. The coquetry of the Englishwoman is more subtle. One never realises that she is coquettish until one has been caught—or hurt. All the time she is "having her own way" and handles admirers with utmost skill and apparent indifference. She remains impassive and superior, and plays. She has not even the excuse of passion. Passion is out of fashion in England, nowadays.

She does not laugh, she smiles. She does not eat, she munches. She sees, though she looks not, and hears, though she listens not. She says little, but her words carry a world of meaning. The Englishwoman's appearance. I would say that her beauty has two qualities seldom to be found: her beauty is refined and healthy.

SWEETENING STATEMENTS ON DRESS.  
It is a painful statement to make: refinement is growing rarer. How many men on the Continent have mistaken an aristocratic or well-bred lady for a person of doubtful character—and class? It is not only that thousands of European "ladies" dress as they should not, but they often lack the natural dignity which becomes persons of their rank and education. In England such a mistake would be almost impossible. The Englishwoman commands respect. Thanks to physical training, to the national love of sport, her body is healthy; thanks to her "bringing up" and her religious education, her mind is also healthy. Health and refinement are the chief characteristics of English beauty, and perhaps the reason for the sake of this sincere acknowledgment will forgive the writer the dreadful and sweeping statements he is about to make concerning "How the Englishwoman Dresses."

If I dared, I would say:  
"Badly! At least, the overwhelming majority of Englishwomen dress badly." And then I would wait for the worst, for you have, madam, the somewhat naive conviction that you are an expert in matters of taste and elegance. Madam, you dress better than you did ten years ago, but you are still far from artistic elegance, far from dressing as your beauty—that jewel—deserves to be set.

To dress well requires something more than money, and even something different from taste; a mysterious "knack," which, being a natural gift, is never acquired. How often have I explained that certain English ladies, with a perfect figure and ideal features, dressed by the best Parisian "couturiers"—"look a sight," if I dare use this strange and popular expression!

It is one thing to have a dress on, and another thing to "wear" it. Scores of Parisian humble trottings with no figure to speak of, tiny eyes, little hair, and a snub nose, and wearing a dress costing a few francs, made by their own dress makers, and a hat "improvised" with a bit of felt, fire stiches, and two feet of ribbon, will look a picture of delightful elegance as compared with classically beautiful English ladies wearing a gown and a hat which they have bought at the end of the Paris.

THE MISTAKES OF THE ENGLISHWOMAN.  
If I dared, I would tell the Englishwoman that she lacks gracefulness in her attitudes, especially out of doors. She lacks not only elegance and grace, but femininity. She does not know how to walk, how to hold her skirt, how to use her arms, how to carry her head, how to step in or out of a carriage.

All her attitudes seem rigid. If she tried to be otherwise it would amount to affectation. A painful dilemma, indeed: she must either be naturally artificial or artificially natural! There is little or no harmony about the average Englishwoman's movements.

I need hardly add that there are exceptions to this rule—and that when an Englishwoman is really graceful no human creature is more fairy-like and fascinating.

She is constantly making mistakes. She selects the wrong colours, wears dresses the lines of which do not harmonise with her style of beauty, and above all, her elegance is never complete, or is marred by some painful error in the details.

If I dared, I would say that one sees every day in the streets of London ladies who wear an elaborate hat with a modest tailor-made costume, or a wonderful gown with a cheap and absurd bonnet. The Englishwoman is always particular about her boots, but not always about her gloves. Why?

She often wears jewellery in the daytime, and seems to be unable to strike the middle line between refined simplicity and artistic elaborateness.

And the hats! For one charming hat seen in the streets or in restaurants, how many horrible monuments of multi-coloured feathers, which crush the hair, kill the features, and do not even match the dress? It were easy to be cruel.

But it is not only the material, the style, the colours which are objectionable, it is the way in which they are worn.

TEN WOMEN WITH MUFFS.  
A few days ago, in one of the most fashionable thoroughfares of London, I watched the ladies with muffs. Out of ten I counted, five held the muff in front of them, as one carries a heavy parcel; one held her muff and skirt with the same hand; two kept rubbing their pink noses with it; one swung it with one hand as if it had been a toy; and the tenth carried the huge bundle of precious skins like a true Parisienne. England was vindicated.

I heard the lady speak; she spoke German with a Viennese accent.

Now that dresses are made without pockets, the ladies carry handbags, mysterious receptacles which contain at least a purse, a small mirror, a handkerchief, and a powder-puff. It gives their hands an occupation. But how many Englishwomen carry that bag with grace, or simply ease?

Yet there is one time of year when almost every Englishwoman is dressed with elegance, and appears not only beautiful physically, but charmingly attired. She is faultlessly dressed during the summer. The English summer-girl is a refreshing delight for the eyes. Clad in spotless white or in light colours, she is elegance incarnate, for she neglects—for once—to "make herself beautiful," and she requires then to feel comfortable and cool without too much carelessness.

Her muslin dress is simple and refined, her large sun bonnet picturesque, dainty, and strikingly artistic, and the most severe critic could but admire her.

In conclusion, I would tell the Englishwoman that she generally overdresses, lacks style, and the instinct of elegance, and that she obeys at the same time too blindly and too incompletely the dictates of Fashion—if I dared!

## FASHIONS AND FANCIES.

The rage for sequins cannot be said to be over, for it is almost as great as ever, but for the moment bugles are the craze, combined with beads. Dyed to every colour in which evening dress materials are made, these are lavished upon them in fringes, in flat embroideries, on braes and bustles, and even on lace itself. As an instance of this last, a pair of Alencon sleeves has the design outlined in small jet beads. Very becoming to the arms are these, but one wonders if it is exactly according to the canons of art to decorate lace with beads, the washable with what cannot be washed. In this connection, what can be said of the young American bride who having her black lace stockings sewn with her monogram in diamonds upon the instep? Art is forgotten in the rush for something new, something striking, something audacious.

To hark back to bugles, it is noticed that these are smaller and more regular in shape than those known by the same name some years ago. A flame-coloured Japanese silk is made with a tunic cut in points, all of which are outlined with fringes of bugles in the same colour. The little lace net crossing the front of the bodice between the hands the outline of the Empire bodies is affine with small beads matching the tint of the bugles, and from the end of either hand depends a fringe of bugles. Round the underskirt, cut close, narrow and clinging, is a band of bead embroidery matching that in the vest. The only relief from all this red is in the long lace sleeves closely fitting the arms and falling an inch or so over the hands.

THE WIDTH OF SKIRTS.  
Three years ago the modest width allowed to the modern skirt about the hips. This forbids the wearer to take long steps or to make any sudden, unpremeditated movement. The knees have to be kept close together, and the feet must be near companions in order to maintain the exigent line of the narrow skirt. These conditions are not appropriate to busy lives, but answer as well as anything else for a novelty to those who live to dress. Unfortunately, however, but few English figures look well in these very clinging skirts and short-waisted bodices. English figures are as good as any in the world, but the English carriage leaves much to be desired. In childhood and girlhood lounging and stooping are too much allowed, just as they are for our boys in public schools. Fencing is the proper cure for this defect. Fencing teaches grace without stiffness, whereas drill fails in the latter particular.

THE NEW THEATRE TOQUES.  
Whether the attempt to substitute small toques for the huge hats that obstruct the view of so many visitors to the theatres will succeed or not, any failure will be by no means due to the designers of the new toques. They are fascinatingly comfortable. One is in black twisted chiffon; flat on the top of the head, but with shaded cherries falling in a fringe at one side, a little wreath of the green cherry leaves making a border above them. This toque falls low upon the hair at the back, forming a graceful, sweeping line. Another's is in black jetted net with falling loops of dull jet beads at either side; and yet another is in black velvet with a three-fold row of pearls twisted in and out, with a band of velvet. Blue tissue is the material of another of these dainty little toques, the shade Nattier, with cherries and snowy cherry-blossom for trimming. Others are in purple, heliotrope, dull green with metallic pailled flowers, according to the present taste.

A SUCCESSFUL REVOLUTION.  
"I'm Directorate in front, Revolution in back," said a tall, stout woman, speaking of her new gown. "I'm much too fat to wear the Directorate shape all round." The effect was far from bad, and the wisdom of the wearer was to be applied to those who do, but a small proportion can do themselves the pleasure of being at the top of the fashion. The Directorate gown is suited only to the slight. It can be adapted by the exercise of supreme skill to those of comfortable proportions, but the modifications have to be carefully thought out, and this sort of skill is extremely costly. Some figures are fairly satisfactory as far as the waist, but the apparently inevitable "spreading" about the hips is inevitable. And no one would suggest the application of the wire shape mentioned among Chinese tortures in James Parn's novel "By Proxy."

THE LONG SLEEVES.  
With sleeves to our wrists and falling over the hands, we are saved much money in gloves. For these can now be three-button length instead of twelve or sixteen. Even for evening wear these very long sleeves are worn with evening dress, and here again the thrifty-minded can rejoice. Three-button gloves cost from 3s. upwards. Very long ones are available at prices at the lowest. This makes a difference between the disposition of the margin left over from it for chocolate creams. The lace sleeves are very becoming to the arms, hiding defects and enhancing whiteness and a graceful shape. Miss Irene Vanbrugh wears very pretty sleeves in her green gauze gown in the last two acts of "The Builder of Bridges" at the St. James's Theatre.

The gauge is cut to outline the arms with absolute precision from shoulders to wrists without a single interruption in the shape of finger or wrist. But under this severely simple trimming. But under this severely simple trimming, a couple of inches below the shoulder in a wide band of silver embroidery, and plainly showing through the upper sleeves with very pretty effect.

THE FAVOURITE STONE.  
Yellow diamonds are the favourite jewel this year, but rubies, emeralds, and sapphires, have, as always, their devoted admirers. Lorgnette chains are still worn. One of these, in diamonds of fair size, can be bought for £100. These in rubies, emeralds or sapphires are the same price. Less expensive are chains in pearls and coloured enamel. The length of such chains is fifty-six inches. They can be adapted to purses or small gold boxes containing the powder-puff, the latest shape for these being an apple opening round the centre. Pearl collars are as much worn as ever. Earrings are quite fashionable again, and some of the long ones are very pretty. Among possible presents for men are scarfpins, sporting or otherwise, gold and jewelled sleeve-links, waistcoat buttons, studs, Albert chains, plain gold or gold and platinum flat repeaters, and chronometer cigar and cigarette cases, match-boxes, and every variety of articles in leather.—X. and Z. in The Globe.

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## THE BAYONET AND ITS HISTORY.

Mr. B. E. Sargeant, Assistant Curator, Royal United Service Museum, writing in the latest issue of the Cavalry Journal on the history of the bayonet, deals in an interesting and informing manner with the subject, the article being illustrated with photographs of the various types of bayonets. The bayonet, he says, may be claimed to have been introduced by the cavalry branch into the British Army, for it was first issued to Dragoons, though at that time they might perhaps be regarded as mounted infantry. The weapon was actually known in France during the latter part of the sixteenth century, but only in a sporting capacity, and in Cotgrave's Dictionary, first published in the year 1611, it is recorded:—"Bayonette, a kind of small flat pocket-dagger, furnished with knives or a great knife to hang at the girdle like a dagger." As a military arm the bayonet was not very much used before the year 1650. It was, however, in use in 1747, for in the "Mémoires de Jacques de Chateaufort, Chevalier, Seigneur de Fuyegues," published at Paris in 1747, it is stated in chapter viii:—"When I was in command at Bergues, at Ypres, Dixmude, and Laquenoel, all the parties that I sent out crossed the canals in this fashion. It is true that the soldiers did not carry swords, but they had bayonettes with handles one foot long, and the blades of the bayonettes were as long as the handles, the ends of which were adapted for putting in the barrels of the fusils to defend themselves when attacked after having fired."

This earliest type of plug-bayonet possessed neither good nor metal pommel, the handle being of wood. These bayonets and pommels of metal were introduced in the year 1680 and existed up to the year 1705. It must be remembered that the musket at its origin, in the sixteenth century, was a most heavy and awkward weapon. Invented abroad, like almost every other military weapon (for none can be claimed by Great Britain), it was necessary to fire it over a rest (fourchette) since its weight prevented its being discharged without this assistance. The process of loading was very slow, and Simond even states that it occupied a quarter of an hour. Elsewhere it is stated, on good authority that six arrows could be discharged while the musket of it was being loaded. For some time after the year 1647 the bayonet does not seem to have been very popular, perhaps owing to the size of the musket then used, and no doubt for this reason no mention is made of it in the "Marschal de Bataille" of Lottelmann, a work published late in the year 1647. As soon, however, as the fusil was introduced, the excellence of the bayonet was at once recognised, and the first French regiment to be armed with it was that of the Fusiliers, afterwards the Royal Artillery, the function of the Fusiliers being to protect the guns.

Sir James Turner, writing in the year 1670-71, mentions the use of the bayonet in the following words:—"And indeed, when musketeers have spent their powder and come to blows the butt-end of their musket may do an enemy more hurt than these deplorable swords which most musketeers wear at their sides. In such medleys, knives whose blades are one foot long, made both for cutting and thrusting (the shaft being made to fill the bore of the musket), will do more execution than either sword or butt of musket." Thirty years before the close of the seventeenth century, the bayonet was beginning to assume a recognised position in the vocabulary of arms. In the year 1771 a corps was raised in France armed with fusils and bayonets. In 1772 a warrant was issued by King Charles to establishing a regiment of four score in each raised in twelve—each to be commanded by Prince Rupert. The soldiers of the several troops were ordered to carry one match-lock musket, with a collar of bandoliers, and also one bayonet or great knife.

The bayonet was issued to the Fusilier regiments in England for the same reason that it was given to the corresponding troops in France. The first English regiment of Fusiliers was the 7th, raised in 1685. At first the chief duty of the Fusiliers was the protection of the guns. The plug-bayonet was no doubt a very great assistance to us so far as while it was fixed in the musket, the weapon could not be fired. Again, it was of frequent occurrence that after a thrust the bayonet became so wedged into the barrel that it was impossible to extract it with ordinary force. The result of these two main disadvantages was the introduction of a new bayonet which when fired, still admitted of the fusil being fired still. This new form was used in the Scottish war in 1692. Mr. Sargeant then proceeds to trace the bayonet's history down to the latest one-edged sword-bayonet.



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